THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Jumel Will Case-A Sick Juror and an Intermission of the Proceedings-A Patent Suit-Alleged Blackmailing-The Great Geneva Watch Company in Court-Business in the General Sessions-Criminal Calendar in the United States Circuit Court - The March

Term of the Civil Courts. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

be Jumel Estate Case—A Hitch in the Proceedings—A Juror Sick.

Before Judge Shipman.

Testerday the case of George Washington Bowen

Nelson Chase was called on at the usual hour. it was then ascertained that one of the jurors Mr. George Palen, was absent in consequence of in

sition. ige Shipman regretted this circumstance, as to delay the case, which had already occupied ski long weeks.

One of the counsel for plaintiff offered to go on with eleven jurors.

Ar. O'Couer, for defendant, accepted this offer.

Counsel for paintiff, after consulting a while, withdrew the offer, and

The case was adjourned till this morning, at eleven o'clock.

A Patent Suit.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Judge Woodruff was occupied the whole of yesterday in hearing an argument in the patent suit of syrenus il. Wheeler vs. The Chipper Reaper and Mower Machine Company. Criminal Calendur of United States Circuit.

Pre United States Circuit Court opens to morrow for the trial of criminal cases. Judge Benedict will preside, but it is probable an adjournment will be excered till the close of the Juniel case. The following is a list of cases on the calendar:—Christian Hartell, embezzing letters; John S. Kertvan, embezzing letters; Isaac S. Lannigan, opening letters; John Moon, opening letters; Stephen J. Carpenter, Jehn Moon, opening letters; Stephen J. Carpenter, Lerging name, postal money order; James J. Riley, opening letters; J. W. Morton, Morris S. Hill, embezzing; Owen Gannon, violating Election law; P. K. Kelly, counterleiting; J. Boyd Smith, counterleiting; George Wendeikin, counterfeiting; Liewellyn Williams, counterleiting; William E. Bury, cruel punisument of seamen; Charles Callender, United States Bank Examiner, receiving bribes in a place of trust and profit; Daniel J. Kelly, embezzling letters; Patrick Bannan, disposing of obscene publications; James Irving, assautde, but it is probable an adjournment will be J. Kelly, embezzling letters; Patrick Bannan, disposing of obscene publications; James frying, assauting United States Marshai; Edward H. Bowry, John W. Wright, Alexander Clapperton and Anton Meller, conspiracy to defrand United States; L. H. Piethman, laise returns; Henry P. Cooper, re-using cancelled stamps; Joshua D. Miner and Benona Howard, counterfeiting; Alexander Cristalar and James S. Woodhouse, perjury; Henry C. Justice, smuggling; Orange S. Page and Christopher E. Duggan, embezzang letters; Samuel Strapp, violation of Election laws; Adopt Keep, perjury; Warren G. Abbott, making false returns.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Blackmailing Case. The United States vs. J. H. Lawrence and Lloyd

Pield .- The defendants are charged with having, while acting as keepers under a paper signed by Alfred Daggett, Deputy Collector of the Second district, Hiegaliy exacted the sum of \$100 from Francis

Mr. A. H. Purdy appeared for the government, nd the accused were defended by Mr. Harlan. Prancis Gottsberger, sworn—I am a wholesale

sor dealer and grocer, at 194 West street; on the 27th of February I was in an eating house getting tanch, corner of West Broadway and Worth street;
the defendants made their appearance there; Field
stepped up to me and said he nad authority to seize
my store; he showed me a paper-regularly issued
by the Collector; I read a part of the paper; I only
read that part of it to take possession or my stock
at 194 West street, for some alleged violation of the
revenue law; the paper was signed Aiffed Dagget,
Deputy Collector, ans was dated 27th of February;
Field told me they had been down at my place; he
also took me aside alone on a bench, and said to me,
"Rither this thing can be settled," or "You had
better sculle it;" I told him I was doing a small
business, and could not pay money; I thought in
my own mind I would offer \$60, and I did; he then
walked away from me and consulted with Lawrence; after a few moments they stepped up to me,
I remaining where I was; one of them said, "Make
It \$100;" and Lawrence said, "Yes, you had better make it \$100;" so I told him to come down to
the store and I would give him a check dated Satur
day, March 2, 1872; and I did give him a check tor
\$100 on the Irving National Bank; I left it blank,
and Field said, "make it payable to bearer;" Field
said to me, "We have been sent down nere to see if
there was any cause for seizure; and we shall report
there is no cause for seizure;" ne told me to say
nothing about the transaction.
Cross-examined—I had seen Lawrence once before
In my store, to give me a message; he had been in
my store, to give me a message; he had been in

alled for it.

The Commissioner allowed the paper to be put in.
The witness replied that that was not the paper
be defendants had snown him; it had been written

m red lnk.
The Commissioner observed that the paper now The Commissioner observed that the paper now produced had been written in red ink.

The witness said that when Field told him he would settle the matter he (witness) had no idea that he owed the government \$1, because his place, which had been selzed because his books were not written up, had been released; Mr. Cassemeyer told me that the matter could be settled for \$200. Mr. Daggett referred me to Mr. Cassemeyer, and Mr. Daggett referred me to Mr. Daggett; I could get no satisfaction from that office.

Alfred Daggett, Deputy Collector, Second district, deposed that the paper produced was signed by him, dated rebruary 27; it authorized the detendants to go and seize the place of Mr. Gottsberger; I gave the paper to Mr. Lawrence; I did not give them any other paper bearing my signature but the one bearing date February 27.

Mr. Harlan, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that they were deputized to seize the goods of Gottsberger, and having, under the paper, made no seizure, but merely acted as keepers of property seized by the Collector, the paper became a lifeless instrument, utterly invalid. In reply to the Commissioner Mr. Daggett said be considered that Gottsberger's place was under sectairs at the time he sent ins defendants there to teep the property.

sep the property.

Mr. Purdy having been heard in reply,
The Commissioner denied the motion to dismiss
of put the accused upon their defence.

Injunction Against the Great Geneva Watch

Company. Before Judge Sedgwick. The American Watch Company vs. The Great Geneva Watch Company.—This case was brought up on an application by the American Watch Company (Waltham) to restrain the defendpany (Waitham) to restrain the defend-ants, a firm ostensibly composed of in-dividuals loosely styling tnemselves Brown, Stanley, Lee, Bradley, Bradley, Jr.; R. Eiknart, Jr., Henry P. Einas and otners, and as a firm—the Great Geneva Watch Company—from di-rectly or indirectly selling or causing to be sold or offering for sale any watch movements manufac-tured by any person or corporation other toas the offering for sale any watch movements manufac-tured by any person or corporation other toan the plaintiffs, under the denomination of Whitam Ellery or John Ellery, or whereon is engraved, stamped or pressed in any way made apparent the words "Whilam Ellery" or "John Ellery" or any colorable imitation of the same. With this intent the applica-tion for an injunction was made and temporarily, granted in the words above described.

The defendants, by said injunction, are required to appear in the Superior Court to-morrow and show cause why said injunction should not be con-tinued until judgment is rendered in the action.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Backett.

ACQUITTED.

Lizzie Kohier, a young German servant girl, was cried and acquitted by the jury on a charge of stealing nearly seven hundred dollars from her em ployer, Mrs. Burg, of 437 Second avenue.

SENTENCED.

Philip Beier was convicted of grand larceny, stealing from the St. Charles Hotel, and sentenced five years to State Prison.

Patrick McQuade picaged guility to an attempt to come by the sentence of the present the sentence of the sentence of

comily to an attempt to comily to an attempt to comily the grary, and was sentenced two years and six months to State Prison.

John McCarthy and Timothy Burke pleaded guitty to petit larceny from the person of one Michael Milken, and were sentenced each to State Prison for the years.

rs. rick Biendel pleaded guilty to an attempt to grand larceny and was remanded for sensace. Hugh Darrigan (ap old thief, though young in

years, pleaded guilty to grand largeny and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. John Krauss, convicted of an assault on Paul Weber with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, was sentenced one year to the Penl-

bodily harm, was sentenced one year to the Penilentiary.

Louis Burke, for an attempt to commit burgiary
in the third degree), was sentenced to the Penilentiary for one year and six months.

Carl Haak, for grand larceny, sentenced to State
Prison two years and six months.

William Newport, for burgiary in third degree,
pleaded goilty and was remanded for sentence.

The indictments against Mrs. Margaret Van Buskirk for aleged petit larceny of some training articles
from several of the "Black Crook" ballet girls, who
were ejected from her house, in Bond street, some
weeks since. were called by the District Autoiney
and discharged by notic prosequi.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions was
called and discharged till Monday, the 18th inst.,
the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer being in
session.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE CIVIL COURTS. The State Civil Courts opened the regular March term yesterday. The following are the assignments of Judges for the different terms in the respective

Courts:—
SUPREME COURT,—Special Term—Judge Barnard.
Chambers—Judge Cardozo. Circuit—Part 1—Oyer
and Terminer—Judge Barrett. Circuit—Part 2—
Judge Brady.
SUPERIOR COURT,—General Term—Judges Monell,
Freedman aud Curtis. Special Term—Judge Sedgwick. Trial Term—Part 1.—Chief Justice Barbour.
Trial Term—Part 2—Judge McCuan.
Common Pleas.—Equity Term—Judge Robinson.
Trial Term—Part 1—Judge Joseph F. Daly. Trial
Term—Part 2—Judge Van Brunt.
MARINE COURT.—General Term—Judges Shea,
Curtis and Spaiding. Trial Term—Part 1—Judge
Gross. Trial Term—Part 2—Judge Curtis. Trial
Term—Part 3—Judge Shea. Chambers—Judge
Joacnimseu.
Owing to the engagement of Chief Judge Daly in

Joachimsen.

Owing to the engagement of Chief Judge Daly in the trial of Mayor Hall the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas stands adjourned until Monday, the 1tm lns. In the Supreme Court the regular assignments for the year provide for no General Term 11 March.

COURT CALENDARS -THIS DIY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS D IY.

UNITED STATES DISPRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—NOS. 18, 39, 40, 42, 58, 24, 124, 32, 144, 150,
130, 118, 154, 157, 111, 40, 60, 131, 29, 52, 53, 61,
62, 159, 155, 12, 139, 78.

SUPREME COURT—CROUIT—Part 1.—Held by
Judge Barrett—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—
NOS. 71945, 833, 963, 951, 1015, 2693, 1087, 1079, 11515,
1159, 122332, 1257, 1897, 1283, 1289, 1291, 1296, 1297,
1299. Part 2.—Held by Judge Brady—Court
opens at eleven A. M.—NOS. 642, 646, 704, 4325,
665, 3635, 34, 602, 188, 230, 2702, 98, 176, 3602, 364,
416, 418, 59435.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge
Cardozo—Court opens at 11 A. M. and calendar
called at twelve M.—No. 32. Call 33.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge
Barnard—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrers.

SUPREMOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-Part 1-Held by

Murrers.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Chief Justice Barbour—Court opens at cleven A. M.—Nos. 295, 1567, 737, 1285, 1301, 157, 1326, 1461, 395, 1329, 1231, 1347, 1379, 1387, 1391. Part 2—Held by Judge McCunn—Court opens at cleven A. M.—Aujourned to March 18.

Court of Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly—Court opens at cleven A. M.—Same calendar as yesterday. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Court opens at cleven A. M.—Same calendar as yesterday. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Court opens at cleven A. M.—Nos. 1179, 1259, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1319, 1321, 1321, 1322, 1323,

Marine Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Gross—Court opens and calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 7765, 7785, 7810, 7824, 7781, 7835, 8016, 8020, 8038, 7806, 8003, 8373, 8074, 8088, 8089, 8093, 8148, 8425. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—Nos. Dys. W., 7988, 6082, 7185, 7391, 7177, 7006, 7331, 7528, 7986, G. vs. M., 7985, 8014, 8105, 8109, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8121, 8122, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8128, 8129, 8133, 8139, 8140, 8141, Part 3—Held by Judge Spanding—Court opens and calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 8839, 8837, 9008, 9009, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9015, 9016, 9017, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9037, 9030.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Cornell University and the Agricultural College Land Scrip-Saing Ezra Cornell for \$116,000. Before Judge Gilbert.

William A. Woodward vs. Ezra Cornell.-The Legislature of 1869 passed an act giving to the Cor-nell University, at Ithaca, the whole of the "Agriculwas entitled by an act of Congress giving to each of the States a quantity of the public lands in the of the States a quantity of the public lands in the West for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Colleges. The share of New York was about a milition of acres. The act of the Legislature giving the scrip to the Corneli University provided that Corneli, the defendant here, should give \$500,000 to the University, which he did. Suosequently he bought of the State all the scrip, paying for it fifty cents an acre, and also giving bonds that he would account to the State for all the proceeds of the land, and all the profits that he might realize. He then proceeded to locate the lands and dispose of them as an ecould, the result of which will be, as alleged, that the University will have an endowment more than twice as large as it otherwise would, while Mr. Cornell makes no profit in the transaction, merely acting as stakeholder or trustee for the University. He employed the plaintiff in locating these lands, and now Mr. Woodward brings suit against, him to recover \$115,205, alleged to be due. His statement is that in 1866 Mr. Cornell employed nim to superintend and locate, with the aid of the proper agents and assistants, in the Western States, and particularly in Wisconsin, government lands, of suitably quality; to pay for the Same, as wait as to revise the transaction of the same proper agents and

woodward ornigs suit against, him to recover \$118,203, alleged to be due. His statement is that in 1866 Mr. Cornell employed him to superiatend and locate, with the aid of the proper agents and assistants, in the Western States, and particularly in Wisconsin, government lands, of suitably quanty; to pay for the same, as well as to pay the land registers' and receivers' fee, to procure and correct the patents, to open and keep accurate books and entries of the transactions, to do wnst was necessary to accomplish the entries and to furnish a history of the lands. This he agreed to do for the sum of thirty cents per acre, reckoned by the number of acres contained in the scrip. From time to time Mr. Woodward selected and entered in the Government Land Office 3,190 pieces of College Land scrip of 160 acres each, amounting in all to 610,400 acres. In and about this business in Paid out and dispursed in all about \$269,775 61, of all of which he made reports to Mr. Cornell, who approved and accepted the reports. Between the 1st of April, 1809, and the 1st of August, 1871, Air. Woodward was employed, as he alleges, by Mr. Cornell to put the lands in condition for sale, to pay the taxes and sell the lands, which services were worth \$3,000 a year. A third cause of action in favor of Mr. Woodward, as he claims, is his compensation for his services in 1860, in outing ground and water power at Branett Falls, on the Calppewa River, in Wisconsin, preparing maps, &c., to establish the village of "Cornell," and also in procuring the passage by the Legislature of "An act to incorporate the New York Lumber Manuacturing and Improvement Company." This service, he claims to be worth \$2,500. Plaintiff further alleges that for the several causes of action set forth there became due him \$200,775, of which he had received in cash \$153,560, leaving the amount sued for que him now.

MR. Connell's paperner.

On the part of the defence Mr. Cornell claims that he represented to Mr. Woodward, pretending great regard and admiration for the Univ

The Suit Against the Board of Health. Mary J. Remsen brought suit against the Board of Health, Dr. Cochran and another, to recover \$10,000 Heatth, Dr. Cochran and another, to recover \$10,000 for the loss of her son, who, while suffering from smallpox, was taken to the hospital, where ne died. Corporation Connsel De Witt interposed a demurrer to the complaint. He argued that if any liability existed it rested upon the city, the Health Board being out a department of the city. Justice Gilbert yesterday annuiled the demurrer, with costs, with leave to delendants to answer on payment of costs.

The Mannings.

Judge Pratt yesterday rendered a decision dissolving the injunction restraining John G. Manning from disposing of his drug business at Clinton and isalic streets, the order to be settled on two hours' notice. Mr. Manning's wife, as aiready noticed, had brought an action against him for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Decisions.

By Judge Gilbert.

Harrison Cocks vs. John W. Travis.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. Opinion with Justice.

Caroline P. Pendle vs. Richard M. Pendle.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Richard Whipple vs. Della Shields.-Judgment Richard Whipple vs. Della Shields.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Leon Cohen vs. Caroline Kahn et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, but for defendant, Caroline, as to claims against her, without costs.
Sarah Graham vs. Katherine Thompson.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Dutcher, Assignee, vs. Chatham Bank.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer on payment of costs.
Caroline Murray vs. Alexander Murray.—Complaint dismissed, but entry of judgment will be stayed ten days to enable plaintiff to apply to open proofs.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER

The Grand Jury. Before Judge Pratt and Associate Justices. The Oyer and Terminer was organized for the north of March yesterday morning. A Grand Jury, of which Mr. Matthew Edey is loreman, was empanneled and charged by Judge Pratt. The Court

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The March Term. Before Judge Moore and Assistant Justices.

The March term opened yesterday. A number of prisoners were arranged to plead and their cases set down for trial.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR. CITY COURT.—Nos. 4, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Second Trial of John Purcell for the Murder of William Kiernan-Sentenced to the State Prison Two Years.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan moved on the trial of John Purcell, who stands indicted for the murder of William Kiernan upon the 24th day of May, 1869. Quite a crowd were collected in the Court to witness the trial, this being the second trial of the prisoner. His first trial took place in the same Court, and before the same Judge, at the February term of the Court, 1870, and resulted in a conviction of murder in the first degree, whereupon he was sentenced to be hanged. Before the day for execu-tion arrived his counsel, Mr. Kintzing, succeeded and the case was removed into the Supreme Court, and finally into the Court of Appeals, which Court, at its session in Albany last December, ordered a new trial, the prisoner having been confined in the Tombs under sentence of death nearly two years. The facts of the

MURDER, in consequence of the length of time that has clapsed since the commission of the offence, have passed, no doubt, from the recollection of our readers. The killing occurred during an affray in the street. The prisoner, John Purceil, who is better known as "Bottles" in the Eleventh ward, shot William Kiernan, causing instant death. After the commission of the act Purcell said he intended to kill him, and when the fact of his death was communicated to him by the sergeant of the police he remarked that he was "giad of it," and that he "could catch a rope and swing as good as any young fellow."

It was these foolish remarks of the prisoner, it is

said, that were instrumental in causing his former conviction. His counsel contended on the trial that the act was the result of passion and not intentional; but it was of no avail. His conviction was prompt, and it then seemed as if he would be afforded an opportunity of a "swing." Purcell is a yong man about twenty-two years of age, and, considering his long confinement in prison and the anxiety of mind that must have been occasioned by knowing the uncertainty of the law, looked very well. Upon his

must have been occasioned by knowing the uncertainty of the law, looked very well. Upon his Arraionment well. Upon his Arraionment well. Upon his necessary to the law, looked very well. Upon his free being at the bar.

District Attorney Sullivan said he was ready for trial in the Purceil case.

Mr. Kintzing then rose and, addressing the Court, said this case has once before been tried in this Court and before the honored Judge whom he had the honor of now addressing. That he was quite familiar with the facts upon the former trial. The prisoner did not deny the killing of the deceased, but contended it was the result of passion and not intentional, and that it was a case of manslaughter and not murder. The jury thought otherwise, notwithstanding the humane and correct rulings of the Court, and convicted the prisoner of murder. His case was appeated and, the appellate courts—both the Subreme Court and Court of Appeals—have, after a careful examination of the case, said that the facts did not justify the jury in their finding, and have ordered a new trial. The prisoner now, through his counsel, offers the same piece today that he offered on his former arraignment—manslaughter in the third degree.

District Attorney Sullivan said that under the circumstances he should accept this blea, the responsibility of which must rest with the higher Court. They have said it is a case of manslaughter. However much we may differ from them, Your Honor knows it is our duty to respect their decision.

Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court, then directed the prisoner to rise, when the prisoner withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree.

the prisoner to rise, when the prisoner withdrew his plea of not guity and pleaded guity to manslaughter in the third degree.

Mr. Kintzme, addressing the Court, said that the Legislaure very wisely left the punishment somewhat discretionary with the Court, the maximum being four years and the minimum one year. Counsel then commented on the fact that the prisoner had already been nearly three years in confinement, two of which he was under sentence of death, which the Court ought to consider in passing sentence; besides his conduct has been most excellent during his cenfinement, and these facts ought to commend him to the mercy of the Court.

THE SENTENCE.

Recorder Hackett then briefly commented upon the facts, and said he concurred with the District Attorney in accepting the plea, as it had been invited by the decision of the higher Court. He must say, however, he differed with the Court in the construction they put on the facts of the case. The fact of his lengthy incarceration he would take into consideration, whereupon he sentenced him to hard fabor in the State Prison for two years.

The prisoner was their reconducted to the Tombs. Purcell promises to be a better man in the future, and says he will never forget that since his confinement in prison he has witnessed three executions—that of Real, Jack Reynolds and, last summer, the poor negro Thomas. This, more than anything else, will make him remember the services of his good friend and commence to serve his term of imprisonment.

IS IT HER CHILD?

A Suspicious Case at the Tombs Police Court.

About half past six o'clock Sunday evening an

old woman, having with her a small boy about six years old, dressed in a rather rusty appearing velveteen suit and having flaxen curls, entered the saloon of William Reagan, 31 Park row, and solicited alms. Two or three gentlemen who happened to be present gave her twenty-five cents each, when she took her departure, gragging the boy along after her in a very rough manner. When she had gone the gentlemen thought all was not right and followed out after her, and on reaching

right and followed out after her, and on reaching the sidewalk saw her beating the child, because, as sae said, he would not call her mother. An officer was called, and at the request of the gentlemen TOOK THE WOMAN IN CUSTORY and conveyed her to the Second Prectnet Station House, where she gave her name as Mary Mathews. At first she said she was a widow, her nusband having died sometime since, and then again she said her nusband was living in Orange county. New Jersey, and was very well-to-do. The child would not answer any questions put to him, but cried almost continually, and otherwise acted in such a strange manner as to confirm the suspicion the gentleman who had caused the woman's arrest first felt. Yesterday morning the woman and enild were taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, and, as she failed still to give any very satisfactory excuse for the child's action, she was locked up and the boy put down stairs until an examination of the case can be had.

POLICE MATTERS.

Commissioner Barr yesterday handed in to the Board of Police Commissioners the list of fines for the month of February, which amounted to \$1,997 47, an increase of \$106 28 over the previous

st, 93, 43, an increase of \$106.28 over the previous month.

Superintendent Keiso gave instructions to Captain Irving, of the detective force, yesterday, to detail one-third of his command in future to sleep at Police Headquarters every night, in case of accidents, &c., occurring. At the present time two detectives are on duty through the night, but under the order of the Superintendent eight officers will be in the building every night.

Dr. F. N. Otis, the President of the Board of Police Surgeons, was retired from the department yesterday by the Police Commissioners.

FATAL OIL LAMP EXPLOSION.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday informed Coroner Keenan that Ann Grace, an Irish woman, twenty-four years of age, had died in that institution from the effects of burns received on the the 20th ult. by the explosion of a kerosene oil jamp at 132 Chrystie street. THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

How the Mutual Life Company Supported a Bill at Albany-The Tell-Tale Stub Check-Money at Last Traced to the Superintendent-George W. Hope's View of the Investigation.

The investigation into the alleged abuses in the Insurance Department was resumed yesterday by the Insurance Committee. Present, Messrs. Lip-pitt, Enos, Babcock, Lacy and Aiken. The first witness called was Henry A. Freeman.

who said ne had been twenty-seven years in the business and is now President of the Globe Mutual; the Miller testimonial was presented to him by Messrs McCurdy and DeWitt, and he declined to sign it; as far as our company was concerned it was correct, but I felt our company had not been properly treated, and if I had signed it it would be untrue; our sworn statement was made out and sent in to the department; we were not informed of a discrepancy until we saw in the report an alleged impairment; it was an error of the department, and not the company, as afterwards was discovered : one item of \$100,000 was found against the company in the footing; they promised to rectify their error, but they did not do it until later, when our actuary went to Albany and got a certificate, but it only corrected the errors in part; the injury had gone all over the country; in many places they did not receive the correction.

Mr. Barnes here asked the opinion of witness as

to the propriety of closing up the Great Western Life, when Mr. Milier objected to go into the matter, as the Courts had passed upon it and the corpse was dead and buried. Upon the subject eloquent speeches were made by the rival Superintendents that created much amusement on the part of the spectators. Mr. Miller, however, declared his readness to go into it, and only regretted that be had and up more rotten companies.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Miller, said :- The error occurred during your absence in Europe; there

witness, in answer to Mr. Miller, said:—The error occurred during your absence in Europe; there were other errors amounting to \$80,000, or \$40,000 against the company; had no correspondence personally with you.

Henry Grimn sworn—I am assessment secretary of the Westchester County Fire Company; just aiter our examination I saw Mr. Eldridge in our city olice; he was there about fifteen minutes, canting with Mr. Penfield; they went our, I think, together; this was in May, I think, of last year; I never paid movey to Mr. Eldridge nor drew a encek for him. David Rowland, counsel of the Hope Mutual Life, as testified by Mr. Jones; I paid Southwick this \$1,000 for the examination of the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; a encek was drawn to my order by the company; and the same that the same the same that the same the same that the same that

To Mr. Babcock-I would have offered the \$500 to The testimony of Thomas H. Borden, a policy holder in the British Commercial, was acres

holder in the British Commercial, was unimportant, Theodore R. Wetmore recalled, and produced the check book and a check made by the Security Life insurance Company for \$1,500, drawn March 10, 1871, payable to Justice Lawrence or order, this being the sum referred to in this witness' evidence as paid to aid in the passage of Miler's Life bill.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. George T. Hope came in and announced that the Insurance Times, edited by English, the assistant prosecutor, had charged that Mr. Wilson, who could prove that the Home Insurance Company of New Haven had paid Senator Pierce \$5,000, was in Hope's employ and kept out of the way. Mr. Hope declared that he had immediately, on seeing the article, sent for Mr. Wilson, whom he now produced, and asked that he be called and questioned as to the matter.

Mr. Barnes objected to call the witness, and English, who had made the gross attack upon Mr. Hope, also declined to question Mr. Wilson. Mr. Hope insisted that Mr. Wilson should be examined, and Mr. Miller urgently pressed the surgestion. The committee seemed to side with Mr. Barnes and would not call the witness. Finally, after a scathing assult upon Barnes' course of procedure at the hands of the Superlatendent, Mr. Barnes called the witness.

Charles Wilson, sworn—I was Vice President of

mittee seemed to side with Mr. Barnes and welld not call the witness. Finally, after a scathing assault upon Barnes' course of procedure at the hands of the Supertatendent, Mr. Barnes called the witness.

Charles Wilson, sworn—I was vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven until July last; I was there during the examination by Mr. Miller, which took place in the directors' room; ne may have been there three days; do not know now the examination was conducted; T.E. Doolittle was the standing counsel; there was a man named Pierce came there about the time of the examination; I doa't know that he performed any service for the company or was paid any money; don't remember an entry on the books of \$5,000 paid to Sewall & Pierce; I think I may have drawn the check, which was to the order of E. S. Scranton & Co., as I drew many checks upon them; on looking at it I see I did draw it.

To Mr. Miller—I received an article from the Insurance Times enclosed in a letter from Mr. Hope; yesterday Mr. English came to me at church, in New Haven, and assed me acout it, but I declined to say anything about it; he then said to me that he might have more to say in his paper; after leaving the church I calculated to write Mr. Hope, but I thought I had better come down and explain all I knew to Mr. Hope; if English testified that the Home never had more than \$400,000 stock ne uttered what was false; it had \$50,000 paid in in cash and \$150,000 stock dividend; that made the capital \$1,000,000; it saw your report of our condition made to the company, and it was true. The following is the letter from Mr. Hope:

Optice of Continental Insurance Company, led Broadway, New York, Feb. 29, 1672. CHARLES Wilson, Beq., New Haven, Conn. —

My Draw Sin.—I enclose a slip from the Insurance Times. Do you know anything of this transaction? If you do know anything, what do you know? It is not what you have heard, nor what any friendly or unfriendly deeling you may have towards Mr. Miller on the contary, establishes that, with opportun

Mr. Stewart sworn—I am Secretary of the Mutual
Life insurance Company; I have in my hand copy
of stuo check No. 12,856 of the Bank of New York;
this is a correct copy of the stub check; I can produce the check, I presume; I do not know any of
the particulars of the payment of the check; don't
recollect who I gave the check to; the \$2,500 paid
to Miller for examination of the company I can also
produce if it be desired.

Richard & Metlurdy recalled—I am Vice Presi-

dent of the Mutual Life; as the examination the company had a stenographer; Mr. McCullough had one and the Superintendent had some one who took notes; Briggs was present nearly all the time of the examination; we paid nothing to Mr. Hammond, Deputy Attorney General; the fee.of \$2,500 for examination was paid by check; the bill is in Miler's handwriting; the \$3,500 was paid to present to the memoers and others the advantages of a bill then before the Legislature, which Mr. Winston urged havorably; I know of no such subscription as Wetmore testified to on Saturday, amounting to \$20,000; I can't say how the check left our office or how it reached Miller.

To Mr. Miller—The check happened to be drawn thus:—Winston came into my room with another gentleman; spoke of the matter before the Legislature, and then consented to the payment of the \$3,500; after the man went out Winston said he did not know him very well and he would not make out the check to him, but rather to your order; you never solicited any money; Mr. Winston did not Mitend that it should be used for any improper conduct; the person to whom I reterred as being present when Mr. Winston agreed to the payment was Mr. James H. Goodsell; he and Mr. Winston came in together; Mr. Goodsell made no application of any kind on behalf of Mr. Miller should be used for any improper purpose, The following is the letter sent with the check:—The MUTGAL Life Insurance Company of the Winston Rey York, 144 And 166 Biocadway.

The following is the letter sent with the check:—
THE MUTUAL LIFE INDURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
144 AND 166 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, March 14, 1871.
GEORGE W. MILLER, ESQ., Superintendent:—
DEAR SIR—We send our check for three thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended in such legitimate and proper way as your judgment may direct. Very respectfully and truly yours.

Mr. McCurdy to Mr. Miller—It was a general bill, and did not refer to any particular company.
George T. Haws, of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, was sworn, but his evidence was unlimportant.
The committee adjourned until half-past ten A. M. to-day.

HARBOR INVESTIGATIONS.

An Inquiry Regarding the Pilot Laws and Harbor Masters.

What Some Ship Agents and Owners Say-How the Pilots Look at the Question-The Kind of "Bonus" Exacted for Favorite Berths at Wharves-A Few Towing Bills.

The Legislative Sub-Committee of Commerce commenced their investigations into the complaints against the Harbor Masters and Pilot Commissioners yesterday morning at No. 50 Pine street. Messrs. David Judd (Chairman) and Bennett were present. The Chairman stated that this investigation was not instituted in consequence of specific charges against individuals, and might be more properly called an inquiry.

John Maginn, pilot, deposed—Was appointed in

1835; I complain of persecution on the part of the Priot Commissioners; the law on the subject of pilotage was repealed in 1845, and a law was enacted in 1853 appointing a body called Commissioners of Pilots; was called on to take out a license under this act and refused to do so; was a few days afterwards notified that he was a suspended pliot; appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, but the Commissioners procured a law at Albany forbidding appeal to any but themselves; suits and indictments were brought against him in 1860; was employed by the merchants, notwithstanding the suspension; the counsel for the Com-missioners tried to effect a compromise with witness' counsel, Mr. Gilbert Dean; a friend expressed an opinion that money was at the bottom of the question; penalties were inflicted, which at the request of Mr. Dean were reduced to \$100, but when he came to pay the bill found it amounted to \$860; there was a bylaw forbidding a pilot taking a vessel to sea which he had not brought into port; was dismissed for violating this in 1865; this by-law had been previously wiped out, but was re-enacted in order to prejudice witness; took the ship Ericsson to sea, and was fined in the amount of the pliotage of the vessel; took this ship to sea amount of the pilotage, which he did; his irlends were threated by the Commissioners with vengeance; witness has been prevented from exercising his functions of a pilot generally since 1853, but has been suspended in consequence; they were ordered by the Court to obtain a re-license from the Commissioners, but refused to do so; considers the Com-missioners exercise an arbitrary power from peronal feelings; that they have made it a kind of sonal feelings; that they have made it a kind of police office; there are 128 pilots in New York; others reside in the State of New Jersey; has been followed by a Commissioner, Mr. Blunt, and threatened with his vengeance in every office that employs him; the Commission is of a partisan cuaracter; no charges of incompetency were ever made against witness; has been prosecuted by the Commissioners for doing duty under his inspector's license, and those who employed him likewise.

F. T. W. Bellows, Vice President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, testified—The Commissioners

made against witness; has been prosecuted by the Commissioners for doing duty under his inspector's license, and those who employed him likewise.

F. T. W. Beliows, Vice President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, testified—The Commissioners relused to allow them to employ such competent pilots as they wished; were fined for employing pilots not keensed by the Commissioners; never refused to allow the pilots who brought in their vessels to take them out; the Commissioners have enforced the oyiaw as a matter of lavoritism; the law operates to the detriment of the company by the expense of suits and delay and trouble caused them under it; has beenfined iron \$\frac{1}{2}\text{company}\$ is the summer of the commissioners exacting money for employing their pilots; one of the Commissioners with \$\frac{1}{2}\text{company}\$ is vessels was run ashore by a pilot of the Commissioners in 185 or 1863, in broad daylight; it was the steamship Bultic; the company would be satisfied if the oylaw was repealed; witness considers they should be at liberty to employ whatever pilots they think competent; thinks it would conduce to the interest of commerce if pilots were appointed by the Port Warden; was notified by the Commissioners within the last two months that they were violating the laws and would be promised by the Port Warden; was notified by the Commissioners within the last two months that they were violating the laws and would be allowed pilots appointed by the federal authority as well as those by the State law.

Henry Seguline sworn—Have been a New York and Sandy Hook licensed pilot since 1857; do not timik the repeal of bijaw No. 28 would be satisfactory to the majority of the merciants, but consider the reverse the case; they own a great deal of property, and want intelligent men to have charge of it; the repeal of this bylaw would tend to much confusion, and incompetent men, knowing but jittle of the business, would obtain places of trust; then, again, it would be a sort of premium on the dile men of the calling; many o

Archibald Heany testified—is a shipowner; has had difficulties about off-shore photage; been compelled to pay it fifteen or twenty times; this part of the law ought to be repealed; don't know the Commissioners at all; complains of the bonus paid for beeths of vessels, but never could bring the matter home to anyoody; the charges are generally included in the towing bill; had a bill of \$15 sent me by owners of propelier Trojan against the bark Tarrytown for towing her only from pier No. 9 same river, \$55 of which was illegal; this bill has never been collected; have paid bills of this kind, however, and regarded the whole system wrong; am a commission merchant, and the more business done by me the more money I make.

John E. Miller deposed—fine pilots are a privileged class and are opposed to the system; had difficulties with pilots and reported them to the Commissioners, but the later generally ruled against the merchants; had paid much money in shape of bonus for vessels' berths, outside of regular rental of wharf; had been taxed to keep vessels in their places. Mr. Miller submitted as vouchers several checks, and thought the system was getting worse year after year, injuring the commerce of the port, Frank E. Walsh, sworn—Am a salipowner, and confirm the opinions as expressed by previous witnesses regarding excessive charges; the twenty-

eighth bylaw of the pilots is arbitrary; merchants should have the liberty of employing whatever pilots they liked; had no nosility to the gentlement as a body; Mr. Walsh produced a bill for \$100 paid Messrs, Parker & Gibbs for the bark Mary A. Wals for the privilege of laying at pier 12 for two days an overcharge of \$88; paid \$30 for towing a vessel from pier 4 to pier 9; this should invebeen done for \$5; never made any complaint to Captain of Port; felt fearful there was no redress.

James E. Jones deposed—Am Captain of the Port; filled the position nearly two years; my position is sort of a judicial one; it is or was worth hast year \$4,890; received no more than this amount; nave heard of this 'bonus' work; never instructed those under me regarding fillegal fees; never knew that towing men were exacting such exorbitant fees; when formal complaints were made remedied them at once; consider my ditty has been done most inoroughly; never received any present, excepting a simple seasing; was only slightly acquainted with the late licath officer; never heard of the Captain of the Port sharing with that official; the legislation that would be beneficial, in my opinion, is that the Governor should have the appointing power and removal for cause.

Walter R. Parker, sworn—Am in the towing bust-ness; don't know the Plot Commissioners, but and little more acquainted with the Harbor Masters and their business; did not think there was much of anything in the charges spoken of.

Here Mr. Hinden said ae wanted to ask the gendeman one question, and produced several checks that had been paid Mr. Parker or his agent for towage; they had his endorsement. These sumswere charged to be greatly excessive, and were compared with other towing bills to prove it. These, or portions of the amounts, it was held, were pair as "bonus" for favors and were extortions. Mr. Parker supposed they were payments for centracts previously made, and he insinuated that merchanicate often want favors, and wene granted did the rather unmanly thing of gr

HENNETT—Well, Mr. Parker, don't you think Mr.
Hinken was swindled in this transaction?
Mr. Parker—No, sir. There may have been as
vast amount of work to do ocfore sine was properly
berthed.
The witness testiled that he was not especially
favored, as he knew, by the harbor masters; the
business was not very profitable, but had made
money; merchants frequently made offers of money
for favors.

BENNETT—So would one attacked on the highway
and not approve of it.

BENNETT—So would one attacked on the highway, and not approve of it.

FARKER—I think of getting out of the business.

BENNETT—Getting too hot?

Henry Harbinson, sworn—He was a Sandy

Hook pilot and had held that position for thirty—
eight years; knew that pilots had certain privileged in every port of the world, and considered the laws regarding pilotage in and out of New York just and equitable.

regarding pilotage in and out of New York just and equitable.

Join Gibbs was the next witness called. His evidence went to show that he had entered into an arreement by which he was to have a certain amount of harbor towage, and he had paid money for the privilege; but not a dollar of that money had gone to the harbor masters directly or indirectly.

W. B. Parker, partner of the previous witness, was then re-examined. He said that the agreement Gibbs had mentioned was made with a person named william Chapman, who consented to introduce witness to the Harbor Master, in considerations of receiving two and one-half per cent on all towage done by deponent that came into his hands through the Harbor Master's Department. At that time either 1, W. Husted or William Smelt had charge of the district. The present Harbor Master is named Price.

George Hail testified that he was a stevedore, doing business upon wharves along the East Rivery never paid anything for the privilege of bringing

is named Price.

George Hail testified that he was a stevedore, doing business upon wharves along the East River; never paid anything for the privilege of bringing vessels into certain piers, and never donated anything to a harbor master.

Mr. McKenzle, of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company, objected to the present pilot laws because shipowners could not select any particular pilot to take their vessels out to sea; had no fault to find with the manner in which the pilots discharged their duties.

Gustavus A. Brett deposed that he was a shipping and commission merchant, and objected to the present system of compulsory pilotage, and also that clause which enacted that the pilot which brings a vessel in from sea shall be employed to take her out again; the Phot Commissioners had always lent a willing car to any complaint he had to make, and the present Fort Captain had invariably treated him with courtesy and consideration; ne had labored under the impression that Captain Jones had received a good portion of bonuses that had been paid to harbor masters, but he now believed such an idea to be utterly erroneous.

George W. Blunt stated that he had been a pilot and harbor Commissioner for twenty-six years and could see nothing wrong in the present pilot system. The twenty-eight bylaw, which the merchantwere so much opposed to, was a just and necessary one. Fitots have certain privileges in every part of the world.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting sine die, stating that que notice of further proceedings would

the world.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting sine die, stating that one notice of further proceedings would be given in the press. THE RULLS AND REARS.

Beginning of the Examination of the Alleged Perjury Case at Jefferson Market Yester-

Market Police Court yesterday atternoon in the case of William Heath, the Wall street broker, who is charged by Stephen V. White, of 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with having committed perjury in a civil suit in the Supreme Court in June, 1870, in which Charles E. Quincey appeared as plaintiff, and Joseph F. Young, William S. Woodward and Stephen V. White as defendants, the facts of which have already appeared in the columns of the rightald, John D. F. Townsend and M. W. Devine appeared for the defence, and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan for the prosecution. The first witness called was Mr.

and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan for the prosecution. The first witness called was Mr. White, the complainant, who was examined by Mr. Sullivan as follows:—

I am the complainant in this case; I am a broker; nave an office at No. 8 Wall street; have been there; seven years; am a member of the New York Stock Exchange: have known heath for seven years; has been in the same business as myself; he is also a member of the Stock Exchange; I had large OPERATIONS IN READING
Railroad stock in July, 1870, with Heath; Heath's office was at 15 Broad street; I also had transactions with his partners; W. S. woodward and Joseph F. Young were interested with me; on the 15th of July, 1870, Mr. Young failed; on that day the firm of William Heath & Co. assumed his responsibilities in the stock; the amount of stock prior to that day held by us was \$2,200 shares.

Mr. Sullivan at this store of the proceedings.

of stock prior to that day held by us was \$2,200 shares.

Mr. Sullivan, at this stage of the proceedings offered in evidence a certained copy of the tria held in the Supreme Court, where it is claimed the defendent committed perjury in the disposition of the above snares of keading Railroad stock Mr. Townsend objected to the document, and desired to have the original papers produced, which tobjectom was sustained by the Justice. The case a this stage of the proceedings was adjourned unit saturday morning next, at half past ten o'clock, if order to enable the District Attorney to procure the original testimony in the case.

THE NEWARK HIGHWAYMEN.

Artful Dodging Desperadoes-More Rob beries-Proclamation by the Mayer. Ex-puguist Mike Carr, James Finnegan and Peter Farley are safely lodged in the jall in Newark, awaiting trial on the charge of brutally assaulting and robbing Mr. Bannister, but are not disposed to give up the ship by any means. They and their give up the ship by any means. They and their friends outside are busy plotting to secure their escape. They seem to cherish a fond hope of being able to prove an alibi; but, inasmuch as Mr. Bannister himself has positively identified Carr as the man who atruck him, and as others have performed the same service for Carr's companions, the alibi read appears to be an extremely brittle one to rest upon. The valiant Mike is out in a card expressing his opinion that it is hardly fair and square for the people and press to abuse him so much before he has had a trial. He thinks it was "numitiating enough to be marched through the streets handcaffed, without being considered a thief until such time as it is proven," and adds that he has not the slightest uneasiness about proving his entire innocence. A Mr. David Hapward, who passed the robbers as they longed in front of Mr. Bannister's store a week ago hast highl, and who hooked sharply at them then, has identified for and Finnegan as two of the party, but is not certain about Farley. Yesterday John Marin, another citizen, who was an eyewitness to part of the outrage, identified rinnegan, he also identified Farley as one of a crowd who had wayiaid and robbed him six months ago of a gold chain.

In the meantime assaults and robberles continue, On Sacurday night an elderly German lady was pounced upon in Ferry street by three young ruffians, beaten, and robbed of her market basket full of Sunday provender. The switch-tender on the Newark and Paterson road and a friend were waylaid the same might, near Belleville, brutaily beaten and robbed. No arrests were made in either case. While toning down a saloon disturbance on Sunday Officer Weidenweer was attacked by the barkeeper and badiy beaten. Another officer appeared and arrested the barkeeper, whose name is George Keisch.

The Magor yesterday issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of every garroter or niguwayman. friends outside are busy plotting to secure their

MURDERED WITH A CHAIR.

A Wife Found After Being Dead Three Days Benten to Death by Her Husband. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4, 1872.

About one o'clock this morning two men entered a tenement house one square distant from the Pouce Headquarters and found Patrick Markham. lying on the ball floor drunk and unconscious, with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket. They took a drink of the liquor and then roused Markham and carried min into his room, where they found the body of his murdered wife on a lounge. See has evidently been beaten to death with a chair. An investigation discussed the fact that the woman had been dead since Friday has.